WASHINGTON.

Irregularities in the Treasury Becoming More Apparent.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SORROWS

Little Hope for the People of Louisiana.

IDLING LEGISLATORS.

Conjectures About the Finale of the Financial Farce.

Washington, April 8, 1874.

The Louisiana Matter to Come Up in the Senate Again on Monday—Little Hope for the People of the State—Judge Durell Not Anxious to Resign.

In the Senate to-day the regular order was con-tinued, and several private bills were passed. Senator Carpentergave notice that on Monday next he would call up his bill "to restore the rights of the would call up his bill "to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana." This grave and important question was last discussed in the splendid and telling speech made by him in the Senate on March 20 last. Single then, owing to the alleged urgency of the analysis for settlement, the debate has gone over for the time being, and the Senate has been a)most steadily engrossed with the requirements of the national currency. Now that it is over, can possibly be made upon the consideration of the Senate, it is a matter of profound anxiety to many statesmen, as well as those who are distinguished for patriotism, that this terrible stumbling block shall be removed from the pathway of the nation's progress. Conscientious republicans feel that this administration is in some degree responsible for the tyrannical state of affairs forced u people of Louisiana in the usurpation of Kellogg, though the President is not held directly answerable, nor as having had any intention to persecute hote, nor as naving had any intention to persecute them. They do not want this accountability to be charged to their party, and want it corrected before they are obliged to go before the people again for their suffrages. In the present temper of the Senate there is no hope for Louisiana unless some thange comes over the spirit now actuating them siation, or there are additional reasons prein legislation, or there are additional reasons presented why a view different from that heretofore entertained should now be taken by them. The government of Kellogg has been at work absorbing everything all the time, and hence now presents in its acts for the time being something to commend it to the people. Serious doubts are entertained whather the neterious and indecernment tertained whether the notorious and indecorous Judge Durell can ever be displaced, and, as to his resigning, there are good grounds for saying that he will under no consideration help himself out of

office by resigning.
Removal of Commissioner of Customs
Haines and Confirmation of His Successor—Too Much Zeal in the Honest Service of the Government the Cause. The confirmation to-day of H. C. Johnson as Commissioner of Customs, successor to Mr. M. T. Haines, which was foreshadowed in these de-spatches some weeks ago as about to be done in the interest of the re-election of Senator Scott, has creeted considerable excitement here among officials and politicians, the former of whom feel unsafe in their positions and the latter confused on account of this strange interpretation of the serious complexion is given to it now since it has lying the change and one with which the interests of the general government are largely and in-separably connected. It appears that the law which allowed tropical fruits to be entered duty free, and which it will be remembered created an excitement in the Senate debate of February 20, was bungled or intentionally garbled in its punctuation. Thus truits came in duty free, and consequently there are a large number of cases wherein a claim for refundment is made against the Treasury Department. They emenate from Boston and New York principally, and involve a payment from the Treasury of about \$500,000 now, and a prospective loss to the government of about \$2,000,000. The Comagainst these as a fraud against the government, and the unseemly haste with which the claims were being rushed through the department. He declined to approve them and he was sent for im-Treasury, and the screws were put on him at once. He was given instructions promptly to audit the aloresaid claims. He positively declined to do it, unless the Secretary of the Treasury would give him a written order to that effect. This was finally done, by a letter, which was recalled after some \$40,000 were paid out under it, and the instructing clause was struck out, it having been discovered by the astute Secretary that it was a serious mistake to do it and a grave responsibility to interfere with the daties of an officer who is by law invested with the authority of a comptroller, but the record of it remains in the Final Accounting Department.
There is a ring interested in this fruit business, which, it is said, some high officials have con-nection with, and the object is to defraud the government out of thousands of dollars. Mr. Haines has been removed because he was in the way and tried to save the government about \$2,000,000. To effect this, as he was appointed from Pennsylvania, Senators Cameron and Scott were appealed to by the Secretary of the Treasury, would be acceptable and that they could nominate his successor. He decided to decline resigning, and the first named Senator withdrew from the advocacy of his successor, but Senator Scott, through the induence of Assistant Secretary Sawyer, persisted in making room for a pliable

tives of South Carolina to Interference with Her State Affairs.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Tremain, White and Eldridge, to-day heard a committee, appointed South Carolina, in opposition to a delegation from the Taxpayers' Convention of that State, who were Monday. L. C. Carpenter, editor of a Columbia journal, first addressed the sub-com-mittee, saying that the State constitution guarantees equal justice to all, both white and black, and protesting against any interference by the general government. He urged that the system of taxation and representation which prevails in South Carolina was precisely the same which pre-vailed in every other State in the Union. It was not true, as alleged, that those who pay the taxes have no hand in levying many of those who talk loudest about oppressive taxation pay no taxes at all, not even the poll tax, tax lists. Speeches of the same tenor were made Johnson, Neagle and others. The Congressmen from South Carolina and the delegates from the Taxpayers' Convention were also present. Congressman Elliott made an argument against the prayer of the memorialists on constitutional grounds and protested against Congressional in-terference. He held that the evils complained of can readily be abated by conciliatory factics on the part of the memorializing party, and said the thoughtful republicans of the State are said the thoughtful republicans of the State are ready and anxious to co-operate. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case "state of Texas vs. White," held doctrines opposed to the spirit of the prayer of the memorialists, and in "McCullough vs. State of Maryland" maintained the doctrine that the federal government cannot interfere to prevent abuse of the taxing power in a State, Mr. Whittemore followed Mr. Elliott in-

veighing against the memorialists for their refusal to participate in the conventions for forming the new State government, and denying the charges of extravagant use of the public funds, also holding that taxation in South Carolina is not excessive. There will be another hearing for both sides

next Wednesday.

A Bill Porbidding Government Officials
to Receive Perguisites or Fees.

Mr. Woodford, of New York, in the House to-Mr. Woodford, of New York, in the House to-day, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or benefit any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any person for private purposes; the act not to be so construed as to pre-vent the payment of all actual and necessary traveilling expenses when traveiling on the legititravelling expenses when travelling on the legiti-mate and necessary duties pertaining to their offices. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, inquired how the bill would affect the collectors of ports, whose compensation was made up largely of fees. Would it restrict them to their salaries and no more? Mr. Woodford replied that it would. more? Mr. Woodford replied that it would.
Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered an
amendment by inserting the words "or make any
private profit or use of the labor or service of any
person employed by the United States, which labor
or service is paid for by the United States."
Congressmen Who Clamor for Despatch
of Business Wasting the Precious Moments of an Evening Session at the
Opera—The Course of the Finance De-

Music has charms superior to the clamor of inflationists, and, despite the rain, the Nilsson opera was crowded to-night. The conspicuous members of the audience were Somators and Representatives. The latter clamored at the close of the session this afternoon for an evening session, to help finish the depate, with aftern minute speeches. A tended. To-morrow, till half-past three, ten min-ute speeches will be indulged in. Then comes the previous question, which may not be seconded; then the host of amendments, and in all proba-bility the bill will be before the House till the end

Death of Senator Summer.

The despatches to the Haytian Legation from Port au Prince announce that when the official announcement of the death of the late Senator Summer was made, on the Mat uit, the flags on the President's palace, the forts and the public buildings were at once placed at half-mast in token of respect for the loss of that eminent statesman. The badge of mourning was worn until the 26th, when an impressive and solemn funeral service took place in the Cathedral. The ceremony was attended by the President, the members of his Cabinet, the diplomatic body, and all the officials of the government. During mass the cannons of the fortifications round the city fired minute guns and the military forces were under the President's palace, the forts and the public cannons of the fortheations round the city fired minute guns and the military forces were under arms. This sad and deeply regretted event is considered by the Haytian people as a public calamity, and they were anxious to testify their appreciation of the noble labors, humane feelings and integrity of the late Senator by making that day a national day of mourning.

The Black Bob Shawnes Indians of Kansas Protest Against the Sale of

Senate to-day an official letter from Superintendent Enoch Hoag, protesting, in behalf of the Black Bob Shawnee Indians, of Kansas, against the passage of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, providing for the sale of their lands, comprising some 33,000 acres, in Kansas, which have been already extensively occupied by trespassing settlers. Mr. Hoag says these lands are worth \$15 per acre, whereas the bill provides for their sale to the settlers at \$5

Ocean Cable Communication Unobstruct-

Mr. Sargent, of California, introduced, by request, in the Senate, a bill to accure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America and Asia. It gives to W. Cornell Jewett and his associates all the rights, powers and privileges to land, use and operate ocean cables in the interests of the America, in returner and people between Furnors and New York or any other debetween Europe and New York, or any other desırable points on the Atlantic coasts; also between San Francisco or any other desirable points on the Pacific coast and China and Japan or desirable points of Asia, under the same provisions, restric-tions and limitatious as granted by the Telegraph act of March 29, 1867. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Professor Peters and Dr. Henry Draper, of New York, are both actively engaged at the Observa-

THE ASSASSINS OF CREDIT.

Vain Efforts of the Inflation Advocates to Convert Sophistry Into Logic-Conscience-Stricken Demugogues Endeavoring to Reconcile Folly and Righteous-ness-Mr. Beck's Bill to Abolish National Banks. Washington, April 8, 1874.

The House, at a quarter to two, resumed the

consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. Cosuan, (rep.) of Ind., made a speech in what the South and West lacked was not currency, but capital. He maintained the contrary, that it was not capital they wanted, but currency. The census tables showed that they had wealth and capital in abundance; quite enough to command respect and to silence those who insolently made such a statement. He could see no safety in contraction and none in standing still. The pill passed by the Senate was now on the Speaker's table. So far as it went it was a measure of relief, and his advice would be to adopt that measure without amendment, as the best that could be done at present. He argued that the banking system of the country was estabished and could not be safely changed. The withdrawal of the bonds and the calling in of the bank loans would ruin business. It would be better to

THE GREAT LESSON OF THE PANIC was that there should be a reserve of currency in the Treasury, within the reach of the people. The value of currency depended not on its redemption in coin, but in the ability and willingness of the people to pay taxes and to supply revenue to pay the debt and interest. The way to resume specie payment was to keep up the prosperity of the people, and this could be done by a moderate expansion. Specie payment was a myth everywhere. The banks always suspended on a run. Time and credit would work the government out of debt and bring up the currency to the gold point. At the close of the war the paper circulation was twice its present volume, and the people did not suffer, but prospered. The pains of contraction had been let when the present limit was reached. Business had increased and more currency was needed. If contraction was necessary why did not the great Eastern bankers, who urged it, set the example by withdrawing their circulation! Legal tenders were the lifeblood of the nation in war and peace. With them wages has risen fifty per cent. It was the poor man's currency, it was the farmer's currency, for it gave him good prices and a home market.

Mr. Townsen, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill as one that provided for an unlimited inflation of the currency. He opposed it because it was a surrence of the great provision of the constitution which requires Congress to provide a sound and sate currency for the people and to regulate the value thereof. The House would be recreant to its duty if it failed to keep a stern grasp on the currency and restrain it from overflowing its bounds and running into inflation. To show the necessary consequences of inflation he exhibited a diagram, which was held up by two pages standing on the reporters' desk, and on which he traced the rise and fall of the circulation at various periods, showing that wherever circulation at various periods, showing that wherever circulation at various periods, showing that wherever circulation at takined its greatest altitude it was ioliowed by a crash, by a financial panic. He warned the author of the bill (Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee) that this bill was paying that the resoure of providers and the provide for the issue of a large mass of sh people to pay taxes and to supply revenue to pay the debt and interest. The way to resume specie

get out at the same note that we went in at. As they had gone in by expansion, so they must go out by contraction.

Mr. Brox. (dem.) of Ky., stated that he had, early in the session, prepared and had had reterred to the Committee on Ways and Means a bill which he had hoped would have been reported back, but it had not been. The purpose of it was to substitute the notes of the government for those of the national banks and to give to the people, instead of fo the bondpolders, the credit of the government. Under the present system a few men obtained the credit of the government for almost nothing, and the pending bill only proposed to extend it from the few men who now had it to others of a like class who happened to have the bonds. He hoped to be able to move his bill as a substitute for the pending measure. He would make the legal tender notes receivable as payment of all duties due to the government. All the depreciation of the currency had been brought about by the government in the interest of the bondholders by repudnating its own debts and by refusing to take legal tenders in payment of customs duties, while it forced the citizens to take the legal tenders in payment of private debts. It was the duty of the government to manage its own currency and see that it is kept good, uniform and of equal value everywhere. He warned the East not to oppress the West, for in ten years two-thirds of the momers of the House would come from west of the Alleghanies, and it might be that other great avenues to the ocean would be found besides the present ones—that the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence might be made the great water lighways for the produce of the South and West. The people of the East had wealth, income, bonds, and Congress had a right to tax them all. He hoped to see the day when the wealth of the country, and not its poverty, would bear the burden of taxation.

At the close of Mr. Beck's speech a general col-

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION TO DAY.

At the close of Mr. Beck's speech a general colloquy arose as to the limitation of the debate.

Mr. MATMARD, (rep.) of Tenn., wanted to have the debate confined to ten or fitteen minute the debate collined to line, objected to fifteen speeches.

Mr. Shanks, (rep.) of Ind., objected to fifteen minute speeches on the ground that a man who could not say all he knew on the subject in five minutes did not know anything about it.

In reference to Mr. Shanks' remark Mr. Matnard made an allusion to the fable of the man with the

ass.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Tenn., suggested in the midst of the conjusion that Governor Dix's Message be read.

The arrangement finally was that there should be an evening session to-night for debate, and that the previous question would be seconded at hall-past three o'clock to-morrow.

The House then, at five o'clock, took a recess.

The attendance at the evening session was confined to those members who had speeches to deliver. The speeches were confined to fitteen minutes each, so that a good many were got off.

Mr. Mitchell, of Wiscousin, occupied the Speaker's

THE WASHINGTON RING.

The Investigation of the Acts of the District of Columbia Board of Public Works-Contracts Imperfectly Fulfilled and the Treasury Cheated in the Laying of Pavements.

In the District investigation to-day Mr. O. H. Quimby, of Chicago, was examined with reference to the durability of the De Golyer and McLellan wood pavement No. 2, which was laid under his superintendence on Pennsylvania avenue and on other streets in this city. He testified pavement was a fraud and a humbug, but that it tention was subsequently called to Lake street, in Chicago, which was in all stages of decay. When ington, bringing with him one or two of the de-cayed blocks. He went to see Mr. Shepherd, and called his attention to the fact that the blocks were worthless and that it was time that the people should know it.

Mr. Shepherd said it did not take a great deal of

called his attention to the fact that the blocks were worthless and that it was time that the people should know it.

Mr. Shepherd said it did not take a great deal of argument to convince the Board of that and order was issued by the Board of Public Works stopping the use of the blocks altegether, but that he had reason to believe the order was rescinded, because he saw the work going on with the same blocks alterwards. He testified that the pavement cost \$1.50 per square yard, and was very profitable to the contractors at the prices allowed by the Board. He was shown the items rendered by De Golyer & McLellan for grading. When asked if he thought the grading charged for had been done by them, he said that no such amount of grading had been done; the wood pavement was a worthless one because of the process by which the wood was treated. A letter was shown to him in his cross-examination which he identified as having written to Governor Shepherd, complaining of the pavement. In it an allusion was made to hon. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, member of Congress.

Subsequently that gentleman appeared before the committee and made a sworn statement to the effect that in september last he was called upon at his place of Dusiness in Chicago by Mr. McLellan, Mr. Jenkins and ex-Senator Doolitue, as attorneys. They informed him that DeGolyer and McLellan had been stopped in their work at Washington and the they had a great many blocks of exated wood in the city which they wished the see up. They said if they could get the material used up they would not ask for any more contracts, but would leave the city. Witness said he came, without fee or consideration, from Chicago at his own expense, and had a conference with Governor Shepherd. He asked the Governor to allow the firm to use up what wood they had on hand in Washington and the model of the McGolyer pavement criticised in Chicago, where a great deal of it had been laid. When speaking to Governor Shepherd he table to him condemning the process; witness

where a great deal of it had been laid. When speaking to Governor Shepherd he (the speaking to Him condemning the process; winess replied that he did not want the blocks to be taken, unless the Governor received testimonials that satisfied him that they were good ones. He did not know whether such testimonials were furnished or not. He had not conversed with anybody since on the subject, and he had no reason to believe that his request had not been compiled with. He came here at great inconvenience to simply oblige one or two of his constituents who were interested.

Mr. Henry A. Willard, Vice President and executive officer of the Board of Public Works, was next placed on the stand. He stated that Samuel Strong, a centractor, had submitted a statement to the Board of Public Works asking for a settlement of the differences between them since the investigation began, and that Governor Shepherd and Colonel Magruder had signed it, but that the other three members of the Board had refused, and that the paper was then torn up.

Governor Shepherd explained by stating that Mr. Harrington nad handed the paper to him, telling him that it was a proposition made by Mr. Strong to settle the difference existing between him and the Board, and that there was nothing objectionable in it. He signed without examining it, and sent it to the Board for their action; that when it was read and considered in full Board it was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Willard juriner testified that he thought the January interest on the \$4,000,000 loan was raised in New York city by hypothecating sewer bonds.

Henry Stowers, who was yesterday requested to examine Bridge street, Georgetown, and ascertain if John O. Evans treated the wood laid by him in accordance with the contract, returned with a specimen block, and testified that he two was peterday requested to accordance with the contract, returned with a specimen block, and testified that the wood was ironized, but very imperiectly.

The evidence of the other witnesses examined was unimportant.

ARREST OF CLOUGH.

William Clough was arrested last night by Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct police, and locked up at the station house. He is charged with shooting and wounding "Tony," alias "Doony" Harris the night before last in the drinking salo of Isaac Reed, on the corner of Amity street and South Fifth avenue. The police started in pursuit of Clough at two o'clock yesterday morning and at first traced him to West Fiftyeighth street. From there he was followed to East Fortieth street, where they received exact intelligence of him. Clough after leaving Fortieth street took refuge in the Tenth ward, and Captain Byrnes located him there yesterday afternoon; but when the police got to the house where he was supposed to be. Clough had disappeared. The chase was continued through the Eighth ward up to eleven o'clock leat night, when Captain Byrnes found the fugitive and took him into custody. He was secreted in a back room at the house of Charles Dimond, at the corner of Houston and Sullivan streets. He had elaborate pians laid for escape, but the police pounced upon him unexpectedly before he had time to execute them. Clough admitted the shooting, saying it was done in self-defence. He was lately bartender for a saloon keeper known as Bill Clarke. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Coroner Woltman. Chough is the seventh man arrested for murder in the Fifteenin precinct within the past eighteen months. He will be arranged before the Coroner to-day. Word was sent to the ponce last night from Bellevue Hospital that Harris was very low. The ball had not yet been found. eighth street. From there he was followed

"GEARITY COAL"

Mr. Atwood Asserts His Innocence.

Mr. Atwood Asserts His Innocence.

New York, April 8, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The charges made in Judge Bixby's Court and reported in the Herald this morning against me are false and malicious, and made by Phillipps to save himself. If possible. He threatened in advance to give me trouble if I prosecuted him for larceny, hoping to leter me therefrom. I shall appear to-merrow before the Commissioners of charities and Correction, with evidence in full refutation.

THE SANBORN SCANDAL.

sony Touching the Veracity of the Secre tary and Amistant Secretary of the Treasury-Solicitor Banfield's Convicting Evidence-Chesper Offers of Farming the Revenue Rejected-General Butler in the Role of Outraged Virtue.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1874.

To the unpleasant evidence of corruption in the management of the Treasury Department afforded by the removal of Commissioner Haines, and which is to be fully investigated by the Committee on Ways and Means, was added to-day the circumstantial evidence of E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, who most explicitly contradicted Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Sawyer in regard to the giving out of the Sanborn contracts. A question of veracity has been raised between the Solicitor and the Secrefar taken, in the opinion of the committee, in favor of the Solicitor. In substance Mr. Richardson swore that he new nothing about the contracts, that he signed the papers as mere routine business, and the cathre responsibility rested upon the Solicitor. Mr. Lawyer's ignorance was regarded by the commisce as that of method and not of mity, and, as Mr. Banfield had been made the scapegoat, he was anxious to show in this Christian era that the old method of bearing another's sine could not be imposed on him. He gave the most definite account of the management and authority vested in the Solicitor's office, and drew distinctly the line dividing him as an officer of the Department of Justice from that of Having established all this, he then proceeded to show that throughout the pending of the Sanborn contracts in the Treasury Department, the whole matter was entirely in the hands of the Secretary, and that he never did and never could have drawn up a single paper or prepared a single document tary; that in this particular matter both Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Sawyer frerection given in the matter and that when the papers were examined by the Assistant Secretary and signed by the Secretary it was the cul mination of previous instructions. It was true he gave Messrs. Presbury and Green their commissions, as he had a perfect right to do, without consulting the Secretary. The law gave him the right, but in the other matter now engaging the attention of the committee, he wanted it unmistakably understood that either verbal or written orders guided him in all he did for the office of ing to members of the committee, who had begun to think poor memories or inability were requisite more interesting and that Mr. Sawyer might have no reason to complain of inability, in the Solicitor's arraigament of the Secretary, Mr. Banfield informed the committee not only was the Assistant Secretary not ignorant of the Sanborn contracts and all the legislation which was brought about to accommodate those thirsting for the money of delinquent taxpayers, but that prior to the passage of the law under which the contracts were given two gentiemen called at his office to convince him that an act passed in 1870 gave the Solicitor of the Treasury an opportunity of so construing the law as to include the very corporations and parties provided for by subsequent legislation. He was told he could give wider scope to the act and facilitate business wonderfully. Mr. Baudeld took the matter under consideration, and, finally, positively refused to favor his persistent visitors, who were ex-Congressman Reisey, of New York, and the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the then Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina. Mr. Sawyer, in his evidence, swore he did not have anything to do with the business, and that it was all news to him. Said a distinguished republican Senator, upon hearing of or's arraignment of the Secretary, Mr. Banfield swore he did not have anything to do with the business, and that it was all news to him. Said a distinguismed republican Senator, upon hearing of the result of the Ways and Means Committee examination to-day, "In a department where ability, integrity and honesty are supposed to exist in a greater degree than any other of the Executive departments, it would seem almost certain that not one of these requisite virtues can be found." The important testimony is given more fully below.

The Committee of Ways and Means in their session to-day examined first under oath Mr. C. H. Waddell and his son, Mr. Lloyd D. Waddell, of New York. Their testimony related merely to their connection with Sanoorn, they having originally procured the information in regard to unpaid legacy and succession taxes, which information was afterwards worked up by Mr. Longuiss and the collection made through the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Waddell was to receive twenty-five per cent of the sums collected, but that rate was reduced to ten per cent, and, finally, the contract between him and Sanborn was annulled. Both Waddell and his son denied all knowledge of any connection with the matter of any member of Congress or any Treasury official. The older Waddell had applied to the Treasury Department for a contract under the law but had received no answer to his application. He had not mentioned in it any rate of compensation, but he informed the committee that he would willingly have contracted with the government at the rate of ten per cent. Both witnesses thought the law under which the contracts were made a good one if properly administered, on the ground that extraordinary inducements were necessary in order to stimulate increased activity in the collection of taxes.

government at the rate of ten per cent. Both winnesses thought the law under which the contracts were made a good one if properly administered, on the ground that extraordinary inducements were necessary in order to stimulate increased activity in the collection of taxes.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, came before the committees and complained that witnesses had been examined in reference to his private amair, and that he had not been notified to be present to hear the testimony and. If he deemed it proper, to cross-examine the witnesses. He had nad much experience in committees, and it had been his uniform practice whenever a witness made a statement involving a member of either House, to suspend the examination and to send for the member. He simply asked for that measure of courtesy to himself.

The chairman, Mr. Dawes, replied that the almaions to Mr. Butler's name in the testimony had been only incidental, and that when witnesses were asked several questions the committee could not know in gdvance that their answers would refer to a member of Congress. He assured Mr. Butler that the infention of the committee was to let him see any part of the testimony which he might regard as in any way reflecting upon him and to give him the fullest opportunity of explaining it or of examining the witnesses. After a long colloquy on the subject Mr. Beck notified Mr. Butler that the examination of Mr. Sanborn would be continued to-morrow and that it was very probable that some inquiries might be directed into the business and operations of Mr. Sanborn was that of provost messenger, to keep order on a boat running between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Butler said that he could not be present to-morrow, and the only government position held by Mr. Sanborn was that of provost messenger, to keep order on a boat running between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

Solicitor Banfield also made an additional statement to the committee, defending his official acts in the matter of the Sanborn contracts were not original, but mer

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The eighty-fourth session of the New York Conference of 'le Methodist Episcopal Church was opened resterday morning at St. John's church, in Pifty-third street, near Eighth avenue. About 100 ministers attended. Bishop J. T. Peck presided. Mr. Alexander McLean acted as Secretary and Rev. E. T. Osborne and A. Ostrander as Assistant

Secretaries.

Portions of the Scriptures were read and prayer offered, and then the roll of members was called. About twenty different committees were appointed, the Committee on Missions consisting of Rev. S. D. Brown, M. D. C. Crawford, S. J. Faror Rev. S. D. Brown, M. D. C. Graviord, S. J. For-ruson, A. K. Sanford, W. Goss and J. Y. Bates, and the Committee on Temperance of the follow-ing named gentlemen:—Rev. G. H. Gregory, H. H. Birkins, J. Birch, J. W. Macomber, A. S. Mathews and W. C. Smith. Dr. Neison, of the Methodist Book Concern, ad-dressed the meeting in regard to that institution giving an interesting array of tacts and figures. Some prominent clergymen of the Methodist

Episcopal Church were introduced to the meeting, and other minor business was transacted. The real business of the Conference will probably begin to-day, yesterday's worg being merely preparatory. The sessions will extend over a week. One of the most important duties of the Conference is the "passing" of characters, which is done in this manner. The name of each preacher is called, and if any one knows anything derogatory to his character or conduct he has the right to impeach him in open Conference. If no such answer appears, the "character" is given, and the Bishop pusses on to the next name on the list. The last act of the Conference will be the announcement of appointments and transfers of ministers by the Bishop.

Bladop.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a meeting was held in the church in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Rev. Dr., Osborne and Dr. R. S. Rast delivered addresses in support of the efforts to lift up the colored race. They dwelt on the duty which the Methodist Episcopal Church owed to these 4,000,000 people and on the vast importance of the educational and missionary work among the freedmen of the South.

The following is the programme of the remaining days of the Conference:—

Thursday, April 9—9 A. M., Conference session: 7:30

ing days of the Conference:—

Thursday, April 9-9 A. M., Conference session; 7:30

P. M. missionary sermon by the Rev. M. S. Terry.

Paiday, April 10-9 A. M., Conference session; 5:30 P. M.,

anniversary of the Tract and Sunday School Union; addresses by the Rev. J. P. Swift, the Rev. C. S. Harrower,

the Rev. P. K. Hawkhurst and the Rev. J. H. Vincent,

D. D., 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society; addresses by the Rev. J. W. Ackerty,

Mr. L. B. Skidmore, the Rev. J. F. McClelland and the

Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D.

SATURDAY, April 11-9 A. M., Conference Session; 7:30

P. M., anniversary of the Ladies and Pastors' Christian

Union, in the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal

church; addresses by the Rev. A. Longacre and Mrs.

SENEAY, April 12-9 A. M., Conference Sessions.

Chilon, in the sease by the Rev. A. Longacre and Mrs. Church; addresses by the Rev. A. Longacre and Mrs. Wiltenmeyer.

Suphay, April 12—9 A. M., Conference Love Feast; 10:30 A. M., Sermon by the pressiding hishop, the Rev. 10:30 A. M., Sermon by the Dress T. Feck, D. D., followed by ordination of deacons; 3.P. M., Anniversary of the New York Education Society, in the Free Tabernale, Thirty-fourth street near Eighth avenue; addresses by the Rev. J. H. Hurst, D. D., Fresident of Drew Theological Seminary, and the Rev. E. D. Haven, D. D., 730 P. M., Ordination of eiders in the Seventh avenue church, near Fourteenth street; 7:37.

P. J. Anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society of the Conference Seession; 7:27.

Monnay, April 13, 9 A. M., Conference Seession; 7:27.

M., Anniversary of the Church Extension Society addresses by the Rev. E. M. Stratton, D. D., the Rev. William Lloyd and the Rev. C. C. McCabe. D. Foss, D. D. Monday, April 13, 9 A. M., Conference Session; 7:30 P. M., Anniversary of the Church Extension Society; addresses by the Rev. E. M. Stratton, D. D., the Rev. William Lloyd and the Rev. C. McCabe.

THE METHODISTS.

New York East Conference-First Day-Organization-Appointment of Stand ing Committees-Pastoral Reports-Mis

The twenty-sixth session of the New York Eas Conference was opened yesterday by Bishop Wiley, who has recently been bereaved by the death of a son. The Bishop looked pale and ner vous yesterday, and, after the devotional exercises said, with some misgiving and trembling. He had just laid away in the grave a noble boy whom, he had hoped, was going to be a minister and a mis-sionary. He was ripe for heaven, and the Lord bearance and their prayers for him that in any matter his inexperience in conducting the business may not cause pain or trouble to any brother. He trusted that while they were together the presence and power of God might rest upon them.

The roll was then called by Rev. D. A. Goodsellwho was afterward re-elected secretary of the Conference. He selected as his assistants Revs. J. Simmons, D. O. Ferris and C. Bachman.

Dr. John A. Roche then gave expression to the deep sympathy of his own heart and that of his brethren with the Bishop's affliction, and moved a resolution to this effect, which was adopted by a for this tender expression of their sympathy with him and asked their prayers. His spirit, he remarked, was very calmly trusting in Jesus, but his nervous system is shattered, and he has not so much control over his body as he would like.

At the last session of the Conference the presiding elders were appointed a committee to nominate the standing committees for this year. Dr. Scudder therefore reported the following:-Scudder therefore reported the following:

On Statistics—Revs. W. Ross. N. G. Cheney, J. V. Saunders, C. S. Wins, C. P. Corner, A. Beoth, J. H. Crofut, R. W. Jones, G. B. Dusenberre and C. W. Gallagher, Temporal Economy—Revs. S. W. Abbott, W. McAlister, J. Simmons, C. H. Buck and J. A. Roche, W. McAlister, J. Simmons, C. H. Buck and J. A. Roche, W. D. Hill, T. G. Osborne, W. P. Estes, G. L. Taylor and Joseph smith. Domestic Missions—Prestding Eiders Merwin, Sing, Scudder, Fielcher and Philabury, to which, on motion of Dr. Curry, five other names were added.

Sunday Schoots—Revs. William Platts, E. Warriner, B. S. Abbott, G. P. Malnes and W. C. Steel.

Eithecution—J. W. Horne, A. S. Graves, G. F. Kettell, R. Meredith and W. S. Studley, Periodicals—F. Brown, J. W. Beach, J. Dickinson, E. J. Haynes and J. M. Buckley, Tracts—A. H. Mead, T. R. Slicer, W. H. Bussell, G. Hollis and T. C. Beach.

Church Estission—Revs. J. S. Willis, C. Relsey, T. H. Burch, J. L. Feck and T. D. Littlewood.

Freedmen's 4td—Revs. G. A. Hubbell, R. C. Putney, Joseph Vinton, C. Bachman and George Taylor.

Lattle's and Pautor's Christian Union—Revs. C. B. Ford, C. S. Willisms, C. W. Lyon, J. W. Barnhart and A. S. Hunt. Women's Foreign Missionary Society—Rev. T. N. Laine, G. H. Goodeell and H. Aston.

Bible Chuse—S. H. Smith, G. L. Thompson, J. L. Gilder, P. O. Bill and J. S. Brekenridge, W. H. Bool, J. E. Sesaries, S. M. Hammond and S. H. Platt. Burch, J. L. Peck and T. D. Littlewood.

Freedmen's Aid-Revs. G. A. Hubbell, R. C. Putney.
Joseph Vinton, C. Bachman and George Taylor.

Ladics' and Fastori' Christian Uniom—Revs. C. B. Ford, C.

S. Williams, C. W. Lyon, J. W. Barnhart and A. S. Hunt.
Women's Foreign Missionary Society—Rev. T. N. Laine, G.

H. Goodsell and H. Aston.

Bible Chause—S. H. S. mitch G. L. Thompson, J. L. Gilder,

G. Hill and J. S. Mitchell.

Femperance—J. S. Brekenridge, W. H. Bool, J. E.
Searles, S. M. Hammond and S. H. Platt.

Seamen's Chause—S. Revs. J. Parker (second), R. O. Bates,

C. T. Mallory, W. H. Thomas and J. W. Simpson.

Post Office Address—A. McAllatey, T. M. Terry,
Judd, B. A. Gilman and J. S. Haugh.

Public Worship—C. B. Sing and W. R. Davis.

Receiving and Distributing Fastoral Reports—W. W. Bowdish, W. T. Fray, S. H. Bray, A. V. K. Abbott and J. O.

Munson.

Munson.

Receipt Books and Envelopes—A. H. Mead.

PUBLICATION OF MINUTES.

The elders had reported a committee of three on the publication of minutes, which report was amended by placing this matter wholly in the hands of Rev. George A. Hubbell, pastor of Greene avenue Methodist Episcopal church, who, list year, did nearly all this work. And as he had already made strangements for the printing of the minutes this year, it was plain that he was the man to have the in charge. The cost of printing 2,500 copies of the minutes last year was \$600, beside which each member of the committee gave from five to twenty days' time to the work and were out of pocket about \$30. The Conference raised \$250 for this purpose, and the committee had to make up the difference by advertisements. He suggested that the matters relating to the Education, the Church Extension and other societies of the church, which are published every year gratuitously, should be paid for in whole or part by those societies. A committee was, therefore, appointed to ascertain whether this can or cannot be done.

Conference fixed the hours of its session from nine A. M. to tweive M., with a devotional nour from eight to nine A. M. preceding. The chairmen of the several examining committees were instructed to report in writing the results of the examination of each candidate for admission to the Conference.

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SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICTS.
The reports of presiding elders of the condition of their districts and the examination of character were then taken up, and the South Long Island, the Bridgeport and the New Haven districts were heard from. The number of churches in the South Long Island district last year, as reported by Presiding Elder Fletcher, was forty-nine; this year it is fitty-two. New churches were built at Belieport, Bayport and Youngport, L. I. The latter, nowever, was burned down hearly as soon as it was fullshed, but the society has determined to built again. There are twenty-five parsonages in the district. The value of the churches is \$98,600; of the parsonages, \$122,500. There is on both an aggregate debt of \$198,196. The average value of the churches is \$19,030; of the parsonages, \$4,004. Revivals have been very general in the district, and while all the churches have not been heard from those that have reported show a gain of 1,360 by conversion and 1,062 are on probation.

Dr. M. L. Scudder reported a year of great prosperity also in the Bridgeport district. Hardly a church can be said to have passed through the year without a revival; 800 have been received on probation. One new church and three parsonages have been built and several of both have been repaired or improved.

Rev. B. Pilisbury reported for the New Haven.

probation. One new church and three parsonages have been built and several of both have been repaired or improved.

Rev. B. Pilisbury reported for the New Haven district that they had been greatly affected by the panic, and that there is consequently a filling off in the aggregate benevolent collections, though a very perceptible increase in some of the charges. The amount of legacies bequeathed to churches and institutions in the district during the year reach nearly \$23,000.

INTRODUCTIONS, MEMOIRS, ADJOURNMENT.

Dr. Crook, late of Belfast, ireland: Dr. Warren, the new pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn: Dr. Ed. Eggleston, of the Irian Wesleyan Conierence, and Rev. Hr. Bass, of the Irian Wesleyan Conierence, were severally introduced to the Conference.

Rev. T. Stephenson was appointed to prepare a memorial on Rev. C. G. Bowditch, and Rev. W. C. Hoyt to perform a similar service toward the memory of Rev. Ed. Oldrin, members of the Conference who have died during the year.

The Conference then adjourned, and the several committees met in the afternoon to prepare work for the following sessions of the Conference ermon in the evening.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE EDMONDS.

Husson, N. Y., April 8, 1874.
The remains of the late Judge John W. Edmonds arrived in this city this morning, and were conuntil one o'clock, when they were taken to their final resting place in the family vault at the cemetery, followed by a most imposing cortége. A large gathering of our leading citizens and a num-

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Canal Funding Bill-Poor Prospects for Rapid Transit-The Metropolitan Police Scheme-Consolidation of the City and County of New York-Bergh's Bill.

ALBANY, April 8, 1874. Several great lights of the Chamber of Commerce arrived to-day, namely, John Taylor Johnston, S B. Chittenden, A. A. Low and George Opdyke, for the purpose, principally, of defeating the Canal Funding bill, which aims at depriving the canals of also to give their views on the bill, making a court of arbitration in the Chamber of Commerce and putting the chief arbitrator under a salary from the State. This bill has already passed the Assemout, but it may be possible to have it restored in the Senate. Mr. Chittenden, as he is on the spot, will give his attention to other matters of legislation, such as compulsory education, which is struggling, in a feeble way, for popularity, and also the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, and other matters of general interest, with which

COMING BACK TO PIRST PRINCIPLES. whenever any street paving is to be done in any of the cities of the State the residents of the street and none others shall elect commissioners to carry out the work, and they shall determine the kind of pavement to be used.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE BOARD. The Metropolitan Police bill cannot pass until it receives an extensive overhauling. The conduct of the Street Cleaning Bureau, the lax discipline of the police, the numerous charges against offcers and captains for breaches of duty and out-rages on citizens, are all to be eloquently urged in favor of a complete reorganization of the Board. THE PURPOSE OF THE BAILBOAD MONOP

The Third Avenue Railroad Company has no intention of building a rapid transit road; and since that is a fact, of which the New York and Harlem Railroad cannot be unaware, it is safe to conclude that the monopoly alliance has only one purpose, and that is to prevent any outside interference with the routes they command by getting a char-ter each from the Legislature.

Ler each from the Legislature.

MARSHAL'S DUTIES.

A bill by Mr. Stephens proposes an amendment to section 8 of chapter 400 of the Laws of 1866, providing that upon the fling of a transcript from the Marine or District Courts of the city of New York, in the office of the County Clork, similar proceedings may be had in the Court of Common Pleas upon the issuance or return of an execution to any such marshals of the city of New York to reach the personal property of juagment debtors, as are provided in chapter 2 of the Code of Procedure.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF SHERIFFE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill providing that all process, of whatever name, nature or description, except summons in civil action or when the sheriff is a party, issuing out of any court of record of this State, whether by statute or otherwise, shall be issued to the sheriff only.

ARGUMENTS ON THE CANAL BILL.

Before the Joint Committees on Canals in the Assembly Chamber arguments were made this alternoon on the important bill for cutting off the canals from State support and making them shift for themselves. William M. Evarts, George Opdyke and Frank Moulton spoke against the Section of the bill which deprives the canals of seeking means from the Legislature for effecting repairs. Roswell D. Hatch, the author of the bill, upheld its purpose.

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TRIFLING WITH THE PROFLE'S INTERESTS.

Conover's Chambers Street Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day. Nobody wants this road bus Conover, and it is mere trifling with the interests of the people of New York that a wretched scheme like this to put money in one man's pocket should pass and measures of vital concern, such as the Eastman Rapid Transit bill should be left to sleep in committee. The following amendments were made by the committee.—

In case the dividends shall reach ten per cent on the cost then the Mayor shall appoint a commission, and the report of the commission shall indicate how much the fare shall be reduced, the report to be binding on the rairond company; also requiring a guarantee of \$20,000 that the road shall be built.

A list of the names, occupations and residences of the various corporations, sworn to by Mr. Conover, was presented. The bill passed by the following vote:—

YEAS-Messrs. Booth, Bradley, Coe, Dickinson, Pox, Jacobs, Jonnson, Kellong, Lord, Madden, Parmenter, Ray, seikreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wood, Woodmall, Nava-Messrs, Cole, Connoily, Dow, Ganson, Gross, King, Ledwith, McGowan, Middleton, Kobertson-Ilo.

TO CONSOLIDATE THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW

TO CONSOLIDATE THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Eastman reported invorably the bill to consolidate the government of the city and county of New York. It contains no amendments, and is the same as Charles O'Conor drew up. It will meet with some opposition, and there is talk of its being unconstitutional; but it will effect a saving of several millions to the taxpayers.

TO Relieve Newspaper Borks.

Tom Alvord's extraordinary bill making it a penalty for any newspaper or periodical to neglect to puolish to the extent of one column the reply of any individual it may have criticised is one of those escapades which the peculiar humor of Oid Salt loves to induige. No doubt he has sent many a reply to the papers that have noticed him in an unco.nplimentary manner, and it has only found its way to the waste basket. This is to prohibit that reckless form of discretion which editors from time immemorial have exercised.

that reckiess form of discretion which editors from time immemorial have exercised.

Bergh's bill "for the protection of life" is on the members' files. It is impossible to get a copy in the document room, so great has been the demand. The only hope of securing one as a memento is by stealing it off a member's file, which, I regret to say, is a common practice.

In Committee of the Whole of the Assembly this evening the bill to incorporate

THE UNION AMERICAN MECHANICS, the so-called Know Nothing Association, gave rise to some debate, which might have been very acrimonious if it had been longer continued. Mr. Spencer said the Union American Mechanics had as good a right to a charter as the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, and Mr. Melvin contended that the purposes of the organization were sinister and prejudicial to one class of citizens as distinct from another. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Committee on Cities heard Mr. H. H. Anderson against Comptroller Green's bill to reassess vacated assessments in the city of New York. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will report to-morrow, for the consideration of the House, the bill allowing the Presidents of the Irish and German Emigrant Societies to have rull power in the Board of Emigration Commission.

Amending the General Banking law, so as to permit the establishment of banks with \$50,000 capital in places of 8,000 inhabitants or less.

Confirmation.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following appointment:—For Auditor of the Canal Department, Francis S. Thayer.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

New York Directors Decline to Contribute More Than One-Third of the Amount Required.

the East River Bridge Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Park Commissioners, corner of State and Court streets, Brooklyn. There were present Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, and Mayor Hunter, Comptrollers Green and Schroeder and Mesers. William Marshall, Henry W., Slocum, James S. T. Stranahan and others. The obsiocum, James S. T. Stranahan and others. The ob-ject of the meeting, which was private, was the con-sideration of the proposition made by the Brooklyn-directors that the two cities should bear equal shares of the total amount required for the com-pletion of the bridge, which is \$8,000,000. This sum, it is estimated, will suffice to complete the bridge, which will unite Manhattan and Long, miands.

sum, it is estimated, will sumed to the project which will unite Manhattan and Long bridge, which will unite Manhattan and Long islands.

Mayor Havemeyer and Comptroller Green, after y instening to the arguments in layor of the intraest of the proposition—that cach city bear half the amount named—refused to concer. They were desirous, however, of centinuing the work, and are of the opinion that New York will be doing her duty by paying one-third of the future cost of the enterprise. After a general discussion, in which no definite plan of a general discussion, in which no definite plan of action was reached, the New York officials withdrew, leaving the question in abeyance. The weather is now sufficiently open to admit of an immediate resumption of labor, and hundreds of idle workingmen are awaiting the opportunity to improve their time by assisting in the construction of the bridge. The expenditures of the Bridge Company last month amounted to \$4.371.66